

PAPER

HARADA SHOTEN CO., LTD.

No. 1, 2-chome
Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku
Tokyo

Weidner
Sugiura

Also has
Gin Shofu Nori (wheat starch)

HAIBARA PAPER CO.

Nihonbashi
Tokyo

""

JAPAN PAPER CO.

Clapp

ASAI SHOKAI

15-12-2 chome
Daitoku
Tokyo

✓ Paper Museum near Oji Station
Tokyo

Clapp

✓ Yamada Shokai
15-5 Yaesu
Chuo-ku
Tokyo

Kyoto

Stella Patri

Baptist Hospital if sick

Kaoru

Gihon section

De Mars

Kabuki play by Geishas

"

Sanjusangendo Temple

Dobson

Kiyomizu Temple

"

Ginkakuji Temple

"

Heian Shrine

"

Asahido Potter's shop

"

Earthen ware painting shop

"

Kimono dying shop

"

Yokokama Arts & Crafts shop

"

Inaba Cloisonne Shop

"

Rokkakudo Hall

"

Oridono Silk Gallery

Karafune restaurant for tempura

Friend of
Wilma

Things to see

Tokyo

✓ Nihon Mingeikan, Komaba, Folk Art Museum

Kaoru

✓ Kuraehiki Museum

Clapp

✓ Nezu Museum, small but important with lovely garden

Museum of modern art, Cultural Center, Ueno Park

De Mars

Asahahu Temple

"

Tange Catholic cathedral TANGE

"

Department stores

"

Fish market early in the morning

Mack

Mongolian Barbacue

De Mars

?? 81 Chrome, Surugadai, Kanda, Chujodaku ???

If sick St. Luke's hospital

Am. Emb.

828-6811

Mrs Masako Koyano

253-2742 383-1821

Dr. Toishi

Hongkong Queen Elizabeth Hospital

To make heat set tissue.

1 part B500

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " C72

1 " Distilled water

Mix well Apply as was done in Firenze with Texicote.

That is: Brush mixture on plate glass, very evenly then lay on tissue (lens tissue) and pat out all air bubbles. When dry tissue can be peeled off.

This mixture can be painted on Mylor (Mylar?)

When using the whit heat set tissue upon old yellowed paper apply ethonal over the edge of tissue and it will be less visible.

C72 can be obtained from
Rohn & Hass
West Independence Mall
Philadelphia 19105 Pa.

B500 comes from Germany but ask Rohn & Hass in Philadelphia if they can get it for you.

B500 can be obtained from
Rohn & Hass Co. G M G M
Mainzer Strass #42
6100 Darmstadt
Germany

Collection of Material
on the

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Since the degradation of paper by acids is a catalytic reaction, it is essential that the acids be removed if the life of the paper is not to be endangered. The easiest way of achieving this is to treat the paper with a mild alkali which will first neutralise the acid present and can then be converted into a compound which will act as a buffer to absorb any acidity which may subsequently tend to develop, particularly if the paper is exposed to atmospheric pollution.

Uncontrolled neutralisation must be avoided because the pH value of the paper must not be allowed to rise above 8. Above the limit there is danger of deterioration due to alkaline hydrolysis of Cellulose. The practical aspect of this problem has been studied intensively by Barram who evolved a simple process for deacidification. The paper to be treated is first immersed in a saturated solution of lime water (concentration approximately 0.15%). The acid is neutralized leaving a certain amount of free lime in the paper, which is now soaked in a solution of Calcium bicarbonate (concentration about 1.2%). In this way the excess of lime is converted into Calcium carbonate (chalk) which is deposited as a fine precipitate in the fibers of the paper. The actual amount of Calcium carbonate formed is very small, but is sufficient to protect the paper against further attack for a considerable period of time. The actual period will depend of course, upon the conditions of storage and the amount of sulphur pollution in the atmosphere.

Grummes - Dart Hunter Museum.

Dr. Dickey

Guan - (gum)

General Mills

to add to paper pulp to
help flocculate the fibers
in the sheet.

Tribolite

AIR ERASER

Dextrin

Sold by Pasche Co

to remove inks on paper a dry cleaning as
against wet.

DMF }
DMSO } will cause paper to swell
H₂O }

Benzene } non-swelling
acetone }

Peredine - to take oil stains out

Fullers Clay